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found by Wright and distributed without number in his Hepaticae Cubenses, but has not since been collected. It agrees with *F. Rappii* in the following peculiarities: the inflorescence is autoicous; the lobes have the same general form; the lobules present the same type of structure and are relatively large, measuring about 0.2 × 0.18 mm.; the female inflorescence is borne on a leading branch; the bracteole is connate on one side; the perianth shows the same form and a similar distribution of its keels. The Cuban species, however, is distinctly smaller, the lobes of the leaves rarely exceeding a size of 0.4 × 0.3 mm. It is further distinguished by the presence of a distinct group of enlarged and reddish cells at the base of the lobe, the corresponding cells in *F. Rappii* showing no special differentiation. The stylus in *F. cobrensis* also yields a few differences. On the ordinary leaves, it measures about 0.1 × 0.04 mm., and is therefore considerably larger than in *F. Rappii*, where it averages about 0.07 × 0.03 mm. On the perichaetial bracts the difference in size is even more apparent, the stylus in *F. cobrensis* being in the form of a distinct lobe.

In addition to *F. Rappii* no fewer than four autoicous species of *Trachycolea* are known from the United States, the others being *F. inflata*, *F. saxicola* Aust., *F. Oakesiana* Aust., and *F. Catalinae* Evans. The first two of these species have a rather wide distribution and represent southern rather than northern types, the third has a distinctly northern range, while the fourth is known only from California. In all four the cell structure conforms to the second type described above. In many respects *F. inflata* is more closely related to *F. Rappii* than are the other autoicous species. It differs, however, not only in the structure of the cell walls, but also in the size of the cells, which attain a diameter of about 24 μ in the middle of the lobe instead of only 16 μ. Explanate lobules are likewise of frequent occurrence in *F. inflata*, and the perichaetial bracteoles are free from the bracts. In the very similar *F. saxicola* explanate lobules are still more usual, and the mouth of the perianth is remarkable in being occluded by papillae which grow out from the margin and inner surface.

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LEUCODONTOPSIS CARDOT *

(*Leucodoniopsis* R. & C.)

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

In 1893 this genus was founded on specimens collected in Costa Rica by Tonduz (*no. 5616*) which were described as *L. plicata* R. & C. and type specimens of which they have kindly shared with me, in exchange for some specimens collected by me in the Bahamas in 1904. In both cases the specimens are sterile, but propagate by septate gemmae, growing in clusters in the axils of the leaves, as in *Pirea cymbifolia*. Dr. Small and Mr. Carter also collected it in Andros Island, Bahamas, in 1910, and in hummocks at Grassy Key in subtropical Florida, January 1909. Mr. Williams found abundant and well-grown material at Cana, Panama, in 1908, also sterile. It occurs also in Porto Rico, near Mayaguez, and I have collected it growing on twigs and bushes near Guanabana in the Trinidad Mountains of Santa Clara in Cuba. It appears to be dioicous as these last were archegonial plants.

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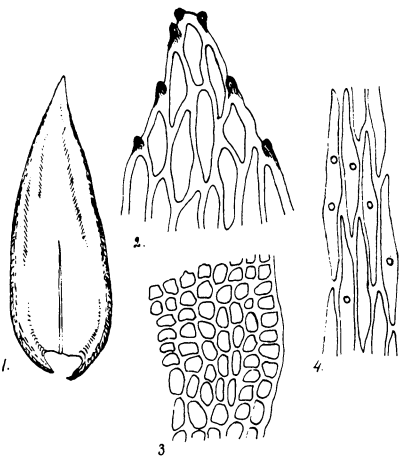
* P. S. Since writing the above, after notifying M. Cardot and sending him specimens of Dr. Small's *no. 3227* from Grassy Key, Florida, he informs me that the spelling should be *Leucodontopsis*, not *Leucodoniopsis*.

For many years I have wondered what *Neckera* (*Pilotrichum?*) *floridana* Aust. was, for all the specimens in Austin's Herbarium agree with *Pirea Ludoviciae* (C. M.) Broth. At last I have seen authentic specimens, collected on trees, near Dr. Kellum's on the Caloosahatchie River, near Caloosa, Florida, by John Donnell Smith and Coe Finch Austin in March, 1878, and to my great surprise, they prove to be identical with *Leucodoniopsis plicata* R. & C. The description in Lesquereux and James' Manual is a translation from Austin's in the Botanical Gazette and evidently they had seen no specimens, for the question mark after (*Pilotrichum?*) was printed as Austin had it and this species evidently has no alliance with that genus, which has bicostate leaves and belongs with the *Hookeriaceæ!*



Leucodoniopsis Floridana.

Fig. 1. Stem leaf × 20.
Fig. 2. Apex of leaf × 220.
Fig. 3. A part of alar cells × 220.
Fig. 4. Median cells × 220.

Austin added the following foot-note to the original description:

"Leaves usually with a plica near the margin at the base, or often extending to near the apex; costa very light and usually extending a little way above the middle. Possibly a *Meteorium*."

The following synonymy and distribution brings our knowledge of this species up to date.

Leucodontopsis Floridana (Aust.) E. G. B. COMB. NOV.

Neckera (Pilotrichum?) Floridana Aust. Bot. Gaz. **4**: 152. 1879.

Leucodoniopsis plicata R. & C. Bull. Soc. Roy. bot. Belg. **32**: (1). 177. 1893.

Pilotrichella floridana R. & C. Rev. Bryol. **19**: 11. 1893.

Type locality: Caloosa, Florida.

Distribution: Grassy Key, Florida, J. K. Small 1909, *no. 3227*. Andros and New Providence, Bahamas; Cuba, Porto Rico and Costa Rica.

Illustrations: None, but very closely resembling Fig. 364 of *L. Camerooniae* (Broth.) Broth. in E. & P. Pflanzenfam. fasc. **223**: 753. 1905, but differing in the longer more acuminate apex and the costa more clearly developed.

Until the fruit is found, the position of this genus will remain somewhat problematical, though by its leaf structure and habit it appears to be correctly placed in the *Leucodontaceae* on account of the differentiation of the marginal basal cells.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, November, 1911

NOTES ON THE MOSSES OF JAMAICA

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

Olof Swartz in his Prodromus of the Flora of the West Indies, published in 1788, gave brief descriptions of 41 species of mosses, 37 of which were from Jamaica, and 4 from "Hispaniola," portions of which he sent to J. Hedwig for illustration, and 38 of these have been figured correctly either in the 3rd and 4th volumes of the Descriptiones or in the Species Muscorum, in all cases from original specimens collected by Swartz, so that they have become fairly well and accurately known, under their original specific names. Having made six trips to Jamaica since 1896, I have become somewhat familiar with the distribution of the mosses of that island, so that it has been easy to determine the probable type stations for Swartz' Jamaican species, though no localities are mentioned in the original descriptions or recorded with his specimens.

In his Symbolae ad Bryologicus Jamaicense,* Dr. Karl Müller has redescribed, under new names, some of these old species from collections made by Mr. William Harris, principally in the Blue Mountains since 1896, in several cases, probably, from the same stations where they were collected by Swartz. My reasons for this statement are, that the trails are few, they follow the easiest grades, have been long established and lead through the mountains from the south to the north coast through the lowest passes. It is in these passes or "Gaps" as they are called, that a wealth of mosses may be found, as the cool currents of air blow through laden with moisture borne by the northeast trade-winds. Morce's Gap, Portland Gap and Cuna-Cuna Gap have been highways for centuries and are still delightful collecting grounds for ferns, mosses and

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*Bull. Herb. Boiss. Vol. V. No 7. July 1897.